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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STUDENTS REJECT HOSTAGES' RELEASE UNLESS SHAH IS RETURNED

JN072158 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Regarding the deposed shah's fate, KEYHAN pointed to the Revolution Council's session to study and review the arrangements concerning the formation of an international committee to investigate the deposed shah's crimes and the former regime. The outcome of the commission's investigation might end in the release of the hostages.

In a statement to AFP, the student followers of the imam's policy announced their rejection of the release of the hostages, whether the commission is formed or not. They repeated their demands for the extradition and trial of the deposed shah.

AFP Report

OW071154 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, Feb 7 (AFP)--Reports that the 50 American hostages here were about to be released were denied today by a spokesman of the new Iranian president Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and by the Islamic "students" holding the U.S. Embassy. But the spokesman said the prisoners "might perhaps be freed in the future."

The embassy captors seemed politically isolated, observers noted today, after President Bani-Sadr yesterday persuaded the Revolutionary Council to free Information Minister Naser Minatchi, and after the resignation of one of their foremost supporters, national television director Mohammad Kho'ini. Ayatollah Kho'ini was dubbed "the students' ayatollah" because of his statements after they seized the embassy nearly 100 days ago.

Mr Minatchi was jailed after the students alleged that documents found in the embassy indicated he helped the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The president complained that the "so-called students" were a "government within the government" but were "children who don't know what they are doing".

The Revolutionary Council also snubbed the "students", observers commented, concerning 50 American militants they invited to Iran to see "evidence of American complicity in the shah's crimes". These "fact-finders" had to stay at the airport three hours last night before being authorized to enter the country.

But an informed source said Iranian leaders still did not know how to convince the students to turn the hostages over to neutral custody until the conclusion of an international inquiry into alleged crimes during the deposed shah's regime.

Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi said the council last night did not discuss the problem of setting up such an international body. French lawyer Nouri Albala, who came to discuss the modalities for such an inquest, left this capital last night. He said: "The hostage problem has not been resolved by the Iranian side."

President Bani-Sadr, a French-educated economist, might increase his authority by becoming chairman of the Revolutionary Council if revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni agrees. The council was expected to learn his decision in a visit to Ayatollah Khomeyni today in the heart hospital where he has been under treatment for two weeks.

Tape of Hostages' Telephone Calls

NC071642 Paris AFP in English 0630 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Nick Phythian]

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 7 (AFP)--Three hostages at the American Embassy here told relatives in the United States by telephone on Monday night that they would not be freed until the shah was returned to Iran.

According to a tape released by their pro-Khomeyni student captors here today, the three, Kathryn Koob, Frederick L. Kupke and Bruce German, told their families also that they could now phone the embassy directly.

The three said that the students would tape the calls and later allow the hostages to listen.

The hostages, who said the students let them call home on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday, all stressed that they were being well-treated and keeping fit.

M. Kupke and Kathryn Koob both asked for books but stressed they wanted nothing political. Mr. Kupke and Mr. German requested cookies to be sent to them.

Mr. Kupke asked his father to pass messages on from two other hostages, Mike Kennedy and John Graves. The message from Mr. Graves suggested that his family and friends campaign "actively" for the release of the hostages.

But Mr. German told his children Debbie, Matthew and Christopher that it [word indistinct] look as if it would "be too soon" before he was home.

Kathy Koob's parents, Mr. Kupke's mother [words indistinct] German's wife were all in Washington at a State Department briefing at the time and missed the calls, which were made late at night.

Kathy Koob, who spoke to her brother-in-law David Vogts, her sister Anabeth and nephew and niece, said "a couple of us were selected at random to make phone calls to let everybody know that we are o.k."

"Well, at least as far as I am concerned, I am being treated very well. I get good food and too much, although I have been very careful what I eat and so I have lost a little weight," she (?added).

In a conversation in which she sounded in good spirits, she said "I am going to send one of the sisters (girl students) who takes care of me (?out) for new clothes pretty soon because these are getting too big for me."

She read a clipping from the Tehran TIMES newspaper quoting the students as saying that the hostages would only be released when the shah and his wealth had been returned to Tehran.

Mr. German asked his children to tell his wife that he wanted letters and sports news. "Forget the little books," he said.

He added "this is very important, the Moslem students have issued a statement that we must stay until the shah is extradited back to Iran."

Mr. German asked his children to tell their mother to watch out for a letter he had sent to the Washington POST newspaper in which he offered "possible solutions."

On his general health he said: "I (?am) fine physically, I get meals regularly, have a place to sleep, I am warm, fairly comfortable [word indistinct] mistreated." But he added "it is hard to be separated like this; we will just have to make the best of it."

Mr. Kupke told his father "the students are serious, they are religious and they treat us very, very well. They are doing every effort to make this as pleasant under the circumstances as possible."

But he added "I am anxious to come home. I am anxious to see you. We can come home as soon as they deliver the shah back here."

Remarks by American 'Delegation'

NC071340 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Report by Nick Phythian]

[Text] Tehran, Feb 7 AFP)--The leader of a group of Americans who arrived here late yesterday to open unofficial talks with Islamic students holding 50 Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy called here today for solidarity between the ordinary people of the United States and Iran.

"We came to you, beloved brothers and sisters, in a sense of solidarity. We know that you have suffered for Iran but you have also suffered for the American people," Prof. Norman Forer told the students at Behesht Zehra Cemetery on the south-east outskirts of Tehran.

"We have also suffered for black people, for poor white people, for the Puerto Rican people, the red Indian people and the Chicanos (Mexican-origin Americans)," he said.

"Our presence here with you today is to join hands in solidarity and to begin work that will lead to peaceful world, a civil world and an eternal life based on the friendship between the Iranian and the American peoples," he said at the cemetery where numerous victims of the movement to overthrow the shah lie buried.

The delegation, which was held on arrival at Tehran airport for four hours last night while immigration authorities issued them with visas, was invited to Iran by the students who stormed the embassy and seized diplomatic staff last Nov 4. It was not however immediately known whether they were to meet the hostages themselves.

Rev. Jack Brener, an ecumenical clergyman from Lawrence, Kansas, a member of the group, said that they were in Iran to open "an intensive dialogue." He added that it was too early to say whether they would meet the hostages as "things were at a delicate stage."

Behesht Zehra Cemetery was the first stop on a visit that will last more than one week. Before taking the group to visit the graves, a girl student said she hoped the visit would enable the vistors to see what was happening here and compare it with what they had heard in the United States.

"We hope you will see what we have demanded and what they have told you," she added. "The American Government and the shah must be tried here on this land to answer for the suffering they have brought to us," she said.

The delegation, consisting of about 50 members, includes representatives of churches, trade unions and ethnic minority groups.

Panamanian Position on Shah

LD071237 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] REUTER reports that Dr Carlos Ozores, the Panamanian foreign minister, has stated that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi cannot leave Panama, adding that this territory is his prison.

Without further elaborating, the Panamanian foreign minister said Mohammad Reza Pahlavi cannot leave Panama, which has been his safe-haven since 15 December. Government sources said the reason for this is Iran's request for the extraditon of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

In an interview with REUTER, the Panamanian foreign minister said Mohammad Reza Pahlavi can go anywhere in Panamanian territory but he is constantly under National Guard supervision. He added: This country therefore is tantamount to his prison and he definitely cannot leave Panamanian territory.

Regarding Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's release on bail, the Panamanian foreign minister said he had no knowledge of that matter. As for his illness, he said he had no new information on the subject but, according to those who have met him on Contadora Island, reports of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's illness having worsened are exaggerated.

Meanwhile, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's spokesman told AP that the Panamanian president has said Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is free to leave the country. He added: We have no information on any change in this situation. He went on to say that for security reasons he could not say whether or not Mohammad Reza Pahlavi plans to leave Panama.

'Victory' Against U.S. Bank

LD071754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In a statement, the Central Bank of Iran has announced that following the defeat of Chase Manhattan Bank of America, Rockefeller's bank, in a New York court, the lawyers of the Central Bank of Iran have succeeded in making the court rescind its previous verdict despite all the pressure from (?Chase Manhattan) and its lawyers.

Following the defeat of Chase Manhattan Bank by the Government of Iran, the Central Bank and many government organizations and companies, the New York court issued orders again to the effect that a part of the Iranian assets in America should be frozen. But, in addition, in this order they pronounced that the Government of Iran and those Iranian organizations, especially the Central Bank of Iran, cannot file a complaint against Chase Manhattan anywhere in the world or follow up the complaints already filed. But eventually all the efforts of Chase Manhattan and its bosses like the Kissingers and Rockefellers were rendered fruitless, and the lawyers of the Central Bank of Iran succeeded in making the judge presiding in the New York court change his verdict.

BBC: BANI-SADR WANTS COUNCIL TO 'STAND UP' TO 'STUDENTS'

TA080642 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[From "News Desk"]

[Excerpt] In Iran itself, Mr Bani-Sadr, who has strongly criticized the militant students, has been named head of the country's Revolutionary Council which has wide-ranging powers. Mr Bani-Sadr recently attacked the council for failing to stand up to the students.

In another move the council announced that it is limiting the students' access to the state television and radio. The council is reported to have decided the students will not be free to broadcast accusations against public figures as they have done in the past.

'Students' Response

NC071956 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[By Nick Phythian]

[Excerpt] Tehran, Feb. 7 (AFP)--Islamic students holding 50 Americans hostages at the U.S. Embassy here today hit back at allegations by new Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr that they had been meddling in the running of the country.

The students, one element at the center of a complex wrangle over who is to hold the reins of government in post-revolutionary Iran, said on Iranian television tonight, "we have never interfered with the executive problems of the country." A spokesman added, "and we never will do this."

The students' comment followed an attack in the newspaper KEYHAN in which Mr Bani-Sadr accused them of seeking to create a "government within a government."

Current attempts by the students to keep their own particular brand of revolutionary fervour under the the spotlight suffered a further blow today with a report that they would no longer be allowed to use television and radio time to denounce people for alleged collaboration with the United States.

The report, quoting Khomeyni committee controller Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, said the decision had been taken by the country's ruling Revolutionary Council, where Mr Bani-Sadr appears to have reached a working agreement with his fundamentalist religious opponents.

MINATCHI OFFERS TO DEBATE 'STUDENTS' ON TELEVISION

LD071213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1123 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Naser Minatchi, the minister of national guidance, in a telephone interview with a PARS correspondent today, explained his views regarding the documents revealed by two of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy 2 nights ago. At the outset of the interview, Minatchi said:

I am still waiting for the students to make available the documents they mentioned in a television program. Unfortunately, these documents have yet to be given to me, nor have they been submitted to the public prosecutor.

Dr Minatchi added: A look at the documents will clarify many points from the legal point of view. As I am an expert in legal and juducial affairs I will be able to express my views once I have seen the documents. He added: I am not worried about myself. There is no question of an individual whatsoever in this matter, for what is important is to get to the root causes of the matter.

Minatchi went on: I am ready to conduct a debate and discussion in a face-to-face television interview or dialog with the students so that I can have my say. He said: I am not talking about my efforts and hard work during the Islamic Revolution and before that. It is the nation and history that would sit in judgment on the matter--a judgment that never errs. Minatchi said: Where were they in those days when I was risking my life and was active in domestic and international assemblies? What were they doing in those days when we were languishing in prisons and torture chambers because of our struggle against the satanical regime and its associates? My concern is also for the nation. I am concerned about those rare individuals who are able to serve. I am concerned about the competent, able and talented individuals who will be destroyed in this way and will withdraw from the arena of struggle. This is the most appalling thing that can happen. For my part, I have served and have received my reward. This is enough for me.

In conclusion, Minatchi said: Islamic justice dictates that what is to be said ought to be said and the truth be told so that our nation and our youth will be assured that they have their say.

In the same interview, Minatchi said: I am still in my post and I will clarify whether or not I will continue at a press conference I have called for and in which I will say what I have to say.

Commentary on Minatchi Case

JN071901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Some hostile information media have found a good news story of Minister of Guidance Naser Minatchi. This has been the line followed by this media since the triumph of the revolution. The hostile information media have blown up incidents before public opinion in order to implement their masters policy of weakening the influence of the revolution on Muslim people, who are looking up to Iran. This time they found in the arrest of Minatchi while he is still a minister of guidance, the best means to concentrate their propaganda on the ideas they are peddling. They say that there are various power centers in Iran, that there are arrests and riots in Iran and that nobody is safe.

Such media have forgotten that they did not pick the right choice. What they are concentrating on does not mean the same to public opinion. On the contrary, this incident proves other facts. Let us take the Minatchi incident and analyze methods of falsification and distortion which hostile information media adopt.

On 5 February, Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued a statement revealing links between the minister of guidance and the U.S. Embassy. The statement was broadcast over the radio. Following that, the Revolution Guards headquarters issued an arrest warrant against the aforementioned minister in order to investigate the charges against him. Then, the Revolution Council convened yesterday, the members discussed Minatchi's case and issued an order to release the minister, asking that the incriminating document be submitted to the Revolution Courts so that the courts could investigate the matter themselves. This is all that happened yesterday and the day before yesterday concerning Minister Minatchi.

In fact, the incident bears witness to the great meanings of freedom and democracy. It clearly reveals the majesty of the Islamic Revolution and the greatness of its men, contrary to what has been portrayed by hostile media. All in all, the incident reveals the following:

1. All are equal before the law; all have the same rights and duties. No citizen is better than any other. Although the accused person is a minister, he will not be different from any other citizen, no matter to what family he belongs or what job he does. Justice does not differentiate between a minister or a peasant or a worker. If any shirks his duties toward the homeland, he must be punished no matter who he is.

This is a new achievement by the revolution. The people remember very well how law had no authority during the former regime, except when it was app'ed against the poor and the meek. Ministers and members of parliament had the right to steal and kill without a trial, or at least without being convicted.

2. By broadcasting the students statement over radio and television, it was proved that the spirit of democracy is prevailing in all walks of life in revolutionary Iran. It is the students right to seek justice, even against a minister or any other person in the country.

From this, we understand the role of Iran's radio in enlightening the people about all facts, without any falsifications or distortions. In Iran, television and radio are the people's property. The people make their voice and opinion heard through them. As long as the authority comes from the people, these media belong to them. The authority has no right to monopolize the media for their own and their agents' opinions, as is the case in Iraq and other countries.

3. The incident proves that the people are alert and that they exercise their rights and supervise the activities of the authority. If they detect any deviation, they express their opinion and establish their just authority. Authority in Iran is not power centers, as alleged by hostile media. Here authority is for the people; authority is in the hands of the 40 million who represent all the people.

4. After this came the role of constructive discussion of the issue among the students, the Revolution Council and the president of the republic. This led to the release of Minatchi and the submission of his papers to courts which will look into the matter themselves. This is democracy and the respect of others' opinion. Matters must be resolved through objective democratic discussion among all parties. Here we must say that no matter how complicated things are, they are finally settled when conducted in this way, a method established by the revolution among all the people.

5. Finally, law has its say. Law is sacred in Iran. The people hold it sacred because it comes from them and from Heaven's teachings. When law has its say, it is the final judgement approved by all. This is another of the revolution's achievements. It has been able to establish trust between the people and the law. It has given the law national, religious and popular dimensions. The law has come as a result of the people's choice and will. It was not imposed on them.

These are the intricacies of the issue, which hostile media exploited in order to spread their poison during the past 2 days, saying that riots have again returned to Iran. Banner headlines were carried by foreign newspapers about the arrest of the Iranian minister. If such newspapers had understood the great meaning behind the incident, they would not have allowed themselves to fall into this information ambush, which could not do anything or change the people's opinion in the escalated revolution.

DEPORTATION OF TWO U.S. CORRESPONDENTS ORDERED

LD071747 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The following telegram today was communicated by the General Department of Foreign Press of the Ministry of National Guidance addressed to His Eminence Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of revolution committees:

As you may well know, in accordance with the decision of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, all representatives of U.S. news agencies and mass media have been deported from Iran. One of these individuals, called John (Cochran), from NBC, has not yet left Iran; and another correspondent, named Mr (Arvin Standard), from CBS, has succeeded in obtaining an Iranian visa and in returning to Iran once again.

In view of the fact that these two persons have already been warned to leave Iran as speedily as possible, it is regrettable that they have not heeded in the least the demand of the National Guidance Ministry. Therefore, we request you to issue an order for the necessary cooperation [from other government bodies] to take place with the General Department of Foreign Press pertaining to the deportation of the said correspondents.

BANI-SADR WARNS AGAINST CONSPIRACY IN INTERIM PERIOD

LD071733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] On the fourth day of the celebrations marking the 1,400th anniversary of the Hegira of the holy Prophet--may peace be upon him--and the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, a seminar of ulema, religious personalities and writers from 80 countries was held in Qom. According to a PARS correspondent in Qom, this seminar held a session in the great mosque of Qom in which His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi Najafi, Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri and 260 foreign guests took part.

Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr talked of Iran's foreign policy and the unity of the leaders of Islamic countries in a speech at this seminar. According to the PARS correspondent, Bani-Sadr said: Our foreign policy is based on freedom from dependence on foreign countries which can be made possible only if we become self-sufficient by meeting our needs with domestic products and trying to reduce our dependence on others. In a warning to conspirators our country's president added: They thought that the imam's hospitalization because of a minor illness and also the stage following the presidential elections and before the commencement of the Majles session offered an ideal opportunity for their conspiracies since the president does not yet have any special authority.

But they are not aware that the nation of Iran has voted, elected its president and will neutralize these conspiracies by their awareness. We will never surrender and will act decisively to neutralize these conspiracies.

According to the same report this seminar ended at 1800 today.

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD071539 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 17 LD

[Siegmund Ginzberg undated interview in Tehran with Iranian President Bani-Sadr: "Iran, the United States and the USSR"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--What are the prospects for the Iranian Revolution? The students occupying the embassy have always talked about two "lines" within the revolution--one pro-American and the other anti-imperialist. Mojahedin leader Rajavi says there are three possible paths: The capitalist path; the path which nominally challenges both East and West and invokes the demands of the mostaz'afin (the oppressed and underprivileged in general) but approaches the issue in terms of welfare; and what we might call a "proletarian" third path led by the "mostaz'afin" workers peasants.

[Question] What side are you on, and on which path do you see yourself?

[Answer] This is a purely intellectual exercise which has little to do with reality. The fact is we no longer have an economy. If we want to build something we must first set the economy back on its feet, or we will achieve nothing at all.

[Question] What do you mean by "nothing"?

[Answer] Nothing--neither the capitalist nor the proletarian path. Absolutely nothing: It is oil and imports that will enable us to progress. It was claimed that the shah was creating capitalism. Well, here we are: a fine result. First we must create an economy.

[Question] Do you mean what Marxist terminology calls developing production forces?

[Answer] Yes, we must produce, and under present conditions this is impossible without the mostaz'afin's conscious participation. To devote resources to providing them with aid would mean not creating but destroying an economy. Instead we must develop production--production directed by the producers themselves.

[Question] Can this be achieved without coercion? For instance, Ayatollah Beheshti, winding up a meeting of the Islamic Republican Party, said that, although a liberal government is better than the former dictatorship, it cannot work in this part of the world because it would not have "the immense power needed to survive."

[Answer] What immense power? They gained 2 percent in the recent elections. We have voted four times since the uprising. Every time the parties and groups have proved to be in a minority compared to the will of the vast majority of the people. Thanks partly to Khomeyni and the mosques, the people's awareness has proved much more united and stronger than all the rest.

[Question] But surely, there is the problem of how to organize this extraordinary popular spontaneity. Is not your plan to organize a conference in Tehran of all the groups and organizations which supported you in the election campaign a means to this end?

[Answer] No. I want spontaneity to prevail and parliament to represent the will of the people, not of political groups and parties which have proved incapable of representing and forming it.

[Question] So you are not moving toward the dictatorship of the mullahs, or at least of the mullahs who lead the Islamic Republican Party?

[Answer] I really do not believe so. Is the result of the presidential election not clear enough? And look: Do not believe that the mullahs aspire to a dictatorship. The majority of them are sincerely worried about the future and feel the need for a government which will resolve the problems and guarantee order and security.

[Question] And what about the other danger--that is, that if the mullahs do not succeed, the military will eventually attend to guaranteeing order and security?

[Answer] That is a real danger which always exists. This is shown also in the votes for Madani, which were much more numerous than those for the Islamic Republican Party candidate. This means that there is a basis of social support which would accept an authoritarian regime. If we make mistakes, this is a solution which cannot be ruled out. [answer ends]

This is a point to which Bani-Sadr has always seemed very sensitive, even since we have known him. We shudder at the thought that previous failed populist attempts have always been followed, as shown by Latin American experience, by reactionary solutions, and perhaps Bani-Sadr's approach also contains some traces of populism.

Though he does not underestimate the danger, he insists that "we have worked very hard. The people have shown that there is a strong awareness opposed to authoritarian solutions; that they do not want a security based on fear and that they want a different kind of security--to feel that the revolution is not lost, that the future is not uncertain or left to chance. Perhaps we can succeed."

[Question] However, one point to which we feel your approach is weak is the Kurdish issue. The Kurds were the only ones who did not vote for you en masse.

[Answer] There are two Kurdish realities: the Kurdish people themselves and the groups which want to gain power through the use of force. We cannot accept this latter reality. With a wise policy we can achieve a political solution to the problem.

[Question] We can understand, therefore, why the Kurds did not vote for you. But could you enlighten us about this: Why did the Tudeh Party not include you among the candidates for whom it was permissible to vote?

[Answer] Because I denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. [answer ends]

We did not insist on asking him questions about the hostages and the embassy--an issue which at present he evidently does not want to, and perhaps cannot, discuss. But we did ask him what the Iranian Revolution can do to prevent a world war.

"My election," he said, "has had positive repercussions in Europe and even in America. They are reassured by the fact that we are not moving to the Soviet side. And this is a calming factor. But you must bear in mind that it is calming also with reagrd to domestic public opinion. Such a broad consensus provides guarantees for the consolidation of national unity. By strengthening our revolution and encouraging other movements on the international plane, we can create a situation which will discourage the superpowers from entering into a conflict to insure their hegemony over other countries."

[Question] You have always stressed Iran's independence. Unless I am mistaken, in your book you even classified 37 different kinds of independence, distinguishing between them.

[Answer] By independence I mean escaping from a system in which two rival superpowers are in conflict. And to do this it is necessary to break off the links of dependence with one of those superpowers.

[Question] But from that viewpoint, is there not a danger of a somewhat excessively autarchical independence?

[Answer] No. I do not mean at all that Iran should isolate itself from the rest of the world. There is a considerable difference between breaking off links of dependence, establishing relations on an equal footing with all those who accept them, and breaking off all relations with the outside world.

Bani-Sadr Speech

LD080018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2113 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Montazeri made speeches today--the fourth day of the Hegira of the holy Prophet--at a seminar of ulemas, religious personalities and writers from 80 countries in Qom. The seminar was held in the great mosque in Qom and 260 foreign guests were present.

Here are the speeches made by Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Montazeri: [begin Bani-Sadr recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On the occasion of the celebrations that Qom, our city of revolution, is holding in honor of our guests, I would like to talk briefly about the foundations of our foreign policy which our revolution should follow.

You, my Muslim brothers, know that West European countries and America consider us--or did consider us and to some extent still do so--as countries they could rule by using their relations with subservient regime.

Any time there is an election in Europe or America, news agencies start to report that, for example, the Government of Kuwait has signed a $2 billion contract with the Government of Italy, or that the Government of Saudi Arabia has provided the French Government with a $3 billion loan, or such and such an oil state has exchanged a several billion dollar contract with, for example, Germany, saying that if we--meaning those who are ruling--were not active, these countries would have come out of the West's hands.

We will not be a building bloc helping to maintain the sociopolitical sturcture of colonialist countries of the world. We can be the foundation and the essence of important changes within the borders of colonialist countries. We can. The meaning of saying that we should have an active policy is this: In order to have such a policy and instead of these countries being the makers of our destinies, we should be able to allow them to take their destinies in their hands and free themselves from the suppression of dominating classes of those countries and the world. We should have an active policy within the sphere of the Islamic countries.

Our method has determination and provides results; it is quick and the outcome is assured since it relies on the awareness of the people and their unity.

In our foreign policy in relation to Islamic countries, assuming that we would have internal and external relations with them since we consider them to be our brothers as Arab nations, we would hope that one day relations between us will be internal [sentence as heard]. At present, when borderlines exist, if we assume that our relations with them are external relations, these relations should be [word indistinct]--based on support for all the movements which liberate Islamic countries from domination by foreign powers.

In order to be protected against conspiracies--since as you know our revolution, too, is plagued by these conspiracies--our method should be one in which these conspiracies are neutralized. To achieve this our people should be aware of the issues that relate to them and thus refrain from consciously submitting to any conspiracy. In the few days since the presidential elections, in this city and that, here and there, there have been conspiracies, creating confusion in this office and that, in this province and that province. Their assumption has been that since the imam of the nation is hospitalized and since the elected president has not yet taken up his responsibilities, this period can be considered as one of indecision during which the arena can be taken over and trouble can be created in every corner to reach all shores. Our nation is a brave, aware and committed nation.

In the presence of all the religious authorities and ulema and you brave people I warn the conspirators that this government relies on the vote of the people, follows Islamic principles and does not allow itself to be lenient toward conspirators. We guard the security of the people and execute their demands and, God willing, will be able to fulfill the commitments we undertook toward the country. [shouts of support]

I hope that you will take the message of the Islamic Revolution, which is the decree of martyrdom and the message of fraternity and friendship in this liberating revolution, to the countries you come from and that all of us in the coming years will embrace one another in the liberated Islamic countries.

May God grant us all victory. [end recording]

Bani-Sadr GDR Interview

JN071946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] In a statement to the widely circulated GDR newspaper THE NEWS [AL-AKHBAR], which is published in East Berlin, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, has said: We have scored magnificent success in our foreign policy and have triumphed in our struggle for Iran's freedom and national independence.

President Bani-Sadr, whose statements were published by the paper under the headline "gains of the first year of the revolution's victory," said: Iran has begun a new path in its oil policy which will eventually bring in huge profits for the country and will, at the same time, safeguard our oil wealth in the country's supreme interest. This is another gain of the Islamic Revolution.

On financial and banking policy, President Bani-Sadr said: We were also victorious in changing the financial and banking policy in Iran in diverse fields. One of our most prominent successes in this domain is dropping the dollar from our financial dealings. This was important to safeguard Iran's independence.

On the Islamic constitution, the formation of democratic establishments by direct elections and the first steps to nationalize the economy, President Bani-Sadr said: These are considered positive achievements in the domestic policy.

KHOMEYNI CONFIRMS BANI-SADR AS REVOLUTION COUNCIL HEAD

LD080538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At the end of last night's Revolution Council session it was announced that, with the consent of the imam and the approval of the Revolution Council, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, has been appointed as the head of the Revolution Council.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the Revolution Council met last night in the presence of the president and discussed the nation's important issues.

Mr Hassan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, said in an interview after last night's session. [read by announcer]

In this session, discussions were held concerning two alternatives: First, that Mr Bani-Sadr should form a government and that the Revolution Council should consider its mission complete and that Mr Bani-Sadr should run the country until the Majles is formed; second, that the Revolution Council should remain in its present form with Mr Bani-Sadr becoming head of the Revolution Council.

He added: These alternatives were brought to the imam's attention and he decided that the Revolution Council should continue its activities until the formation of the Majles and that Mr Bani-Sadr, with the approval of the Revolution Council, should be appointed as the head of the council. In accordance with this decision, Mr Bani-Sadr will chair the council sessions. In addition, in view of the fact that the head of the Revolution Council has both legislative and executive powers and since executive power is an activity of the ministers who are not members of the Revolution Council, therefore, in order to insure that the procedures operate harmoniously, Mr Bani-Sadr may hold sessions with the ministers in addition to attending the various sessions of the Revolution Council so that he may be more active in the issues.

Habibi added: If during this time, some of the ministers are changed, Mr Bani-Sadr will inform the council of these changes and they will be implemented upon approval of the Revolution Council.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES FOREIGN VISITORS TO HOSPITAL

LD081130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] On the 5th day of the celebrations of the 1400th anniversary of the Hegira of the most noble Prophet--may God's peace and blessings be upon him and his kin--and the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, foreign guests comprising scientific and religious personalities and writers from various countries visited Mehdi Reza'i Heart Hospital. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent stationed in the Mehdi Reza'i Heart Hospital, at 1015 the guests taking part in the revolution anniversary celebrations met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president; Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, deputy minister of defense and the Friday imam of Tehran; a number of clergy and guards were also present. The meeting started with recitations of verses from the glorious Koran. Then Imam Khomeyni spoke. He said: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Gentlemen, you are welcome to our brotherly country. I am very thankful for your affection. You have arrived in this country at a time when most of the signs of the crimes of the shah's regime have disappeared.

Today, you only see the graves of some of our martyrs, and some of our disabled. You were not present to see what was done to the committed individuals in the (?prisons that he constructed). You do not know that they used to roast our youth in frying pans. You do not know that they sawed the hands of some of our youth. You have come at a time when, thanks to God, the guilty people have fled and some of them have received their punishment.

Muslims should regard the 15th century, at the start of which we congratulate all, as the beginning of their victory. The situation is no longer such that the superpowers can do what they like. (?They should pack up and go). The oppressed people of all lands should hold fast to what they have. They should not wait for them to give them their rights. The oppressors will not give anybody his rights. In the same way that the Koran has called you brothers, you should be brothers and should partake in each other's joys and sorrows.

May God bestow success upon all of you. I hope that the standard of Islam may be unfurled upon all the countries and that Muslims may achieve their interests under the banner of "there is no God but Allah." May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [end recording]

KHO'INI RECEIVES TELEGRAMS PRAISING HIS WORK

LD081244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Telegram sent to Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, "Islam's fighter and mojahed," by the staff of the Arabic language program at the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Innumerable greetings to Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, Islam's mojahed. Your profound, revolutionary sense of responsibility on the Supervisory Council of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran is no secret to anyone; moreover, your religious conduct in surrendering yourself to the revolution's prosecutor general after making an unwitting error on a television program and confessing to that error, even though that error did not emanate from your person, all testifies to a course which speaks of your sense of responsibility with regard to the implementation of your religious law and revolutionary duties.

We, the staff at the Arabic unit of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in declaring our total support for your worthy and decisive management, are fully confident that the imam and the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has with complete clear-sightedness deemed you worthy of carrying out this momentous and sensitive duty in this post, which is aimed at fulfilling sacred religious tasks, the broadcasting of news and reports truthfully with the aim of promoting and increasing the people's awareness and continuing along the revolutionary and Islamic path.

[Signed] The staff of the Arabic unit of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The following telegram was also sent by the Islamic community of educationists in Kermanshah addressed to Mr Mosavi Kho'ini:

In the name of God. Following your truthful revelations with regard to the broadcasting of the ceremonies on the path of office of the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which took place in the presence of the Imam Khomeyni and the Revolution Council, while supporting and backing this God-pleasing and popular conduct of yours, which is nothing more than instilling the masses with awareness, we demand that you strive, as in the past, to pursue the mission with which the imam of the nation has entrusted you and that you continue your religious and divine tasks.

MONTAZERI GIVES SPEECH AT RELIGIOUS SEMINAR IN QOM

LD080350 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2123 GMT on 7 February broadcast a recorded speech by Ayatollah Montazeri given at a seminar of ulema, religious figures and writers from 80 countries in the great mosque in Qom on 7 February. The opening minutes of the speech are devoted to recitations of Koranic verse. Montazeri then lists the atrocities of the shah's regime and praises the people for their steadfastness in the face of harassment, torture and death. He recalls the people's faith in the great struggle against the satanic regime and attributes their victory to their unwavering belief in Islam.

Montazeri calls for continued vigilance against the enemies of the revolution and warns of these opponents' attempts to subvert Iran through propaganda: "Adverse propaganda is spread by our enemies, including heads of governments who rule in the name of Islam. Of course, I do not mean all of them, but some of the heads of state are servants of the superpowers. They are afraid that the Islamic Revolution of Iran may spread to their countries and for this reason they have spread adverse propaganda concerning Iran's Islamic Revolution."

Montazeri states that it is the duty of the Iranian people to continue their efforts and to avoid wasting the blood of the martyrs. In appealing to his audience for aid to the Iranian Revolution, he says: "Islam has no boundaries; Islam is not restricted to Iran or to any other place. The Arab countries have a special relationship with Iran. We expect more of our Arab brothers in defending Iran's Revolution, which is totally Islamic and for Islam."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT ON PURGES

LD071804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Announcement issued 7 February by the joint staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. The content of the legal bill concerning purges in the ministries has also been carried out in the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with specified regulations. The news published in the papers KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT on Thursday, 7 February under the headline, "145 Admirals, Officers and Petty Officers of the Navy Have Been Expelled," is not correct.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Report on Executions

LD071909 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1724 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, the Islamic Revolution Court of the central province, after investigating the dossier of Lt Gen Jamshid Fathi Moqaddam, former commanding artillery officer of the guards infantry corps, sentenced him to death. He was charged with trying to strengthen the former regime; being very committed to that regime; taking part and directing the slaughter of freedom-fighting and justice-seeking people; opposing the Islamic Revolution of the struggling nation of Iran; resisting God, His Prophet and the vicar of the hidden imam; and carrying out suppression in the army. The sentence was carried out last night.

Also according to the verdict of this court, two former lackeys of the defunct SAVAK, namely, Mohammad 'Ali Esam'ili Fard, son of Valiollah, an operative of the so-called antisubversion committee of the defunct SAVAK; and Amir Khani, son of Shah Beba [word indistinct] in the operations of the same committee, were charged with participating in armed antihumane operations, which resulted in deaths and injuries to Muslim strugglers, and suppression of revolutionary people and were sentenced to death. These sentences were carried out last night and their bodies were taken to the coroner's office.

Discharge of Military Personnel

JN071726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 7 February--Orders were issued here today to discharge 145 high-ranking officers from the Iranian Army. Included in the discharge orders were 91 officers with the rank of admiral, 14 colonels, 27 junion officers, 8 NCO's and 6 from the technical civil service. [all ranks, figures as received]

In another development 150 soldiers from the commando forces demonstrated in Tehran yesterday in protest against similar orders discharging 21 soldiers.

BANI-SADR SENDS MESSAGE TO RADIO-TV OVERSEER ON PURGE

LD071437 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Message From the President of the Republic to the Imam's Representative at the Radio-Television Organization"]

[Text] In a message addressed to the imam's representative at the "Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran," first president of the Republic of Iran Abolhassan Bani-Sadr requested him to try hard to carry out a purge of the organization as soon as possible.

The text of the announcement reads as follows: "To His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, the imam's representative at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

It has been said that corrupt persons are engaged in subversive activities in your organization; thus they cannot be moving in step with the genuine revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I have heard that you are carrying out a purge. This should reflect the people's wishes, and I hope that in the course of this purge you will try as hard as you can to satisfy the imam and the community, that the people will be given information and news truthfully, and that the imam's wish as announced on the first day of the victory will be fulfilled. This was that the radio and television organization become a kind of academy, with a curriculum based on free discussion, where misunderstandings are eliminated."

Bamdad Shutdown

LD071553 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "BAMDAD Closes Down Temporarily"]

[Text] The BAMDAD journalists council has announced in today's issue that the newspaper is ceasing publication temporarily. In the same issue, the newspaper also requests the assistance of the president, the Revolution Council and the general Prosecutions Office of the revolution, and asks that a board be appointed to control the newspapers' financial accounts and its policy and to inform the nation of Iran of the outcome.

The special announcement of the temporary shutdown came after an interview with the students following the imam's policy, and also stated: "Following the disclosure by the students, we shutdown the newspaper, and after the furor had died down we announced that, if there was an documentary evidence against BAMDAD, it should be studied and if it proved sufficient, we ourselves would close down the newspaper.

"The journalists' council does not believe that there is any evidence against BAMDAD, which it considers more advanced in the anti-imperialist struggles than other newspapers, and that, contrary to what was thought, America has not been able to penetrate BAMDAD.

"Therefore, under circumstances whereby it would be appear difficult to secure the safety of the lives of BAMDAD staff, we hereby announce the temporary shutdown of BAMDAD, and we urgently request the president of the republic, the Revolution Council and the General Prosecutions Office of the revolution, taking into account the urgency and the importance of the matter, to take early action in connection with this accusation, and to inform the Iranian nation."

MO'INFAR SAYS REFINERIES WORKING AT FULL CAPACITY

LD071351 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] All the refineries throughout the country are working at full capacity. The daily consumption of kerosene in the country is about 35 million liters, of which 30 million liters are provided by the refineries and 5 million liters are taken from the reserves. We warn the dear compatriots to refrain from standing in the lines for kerosene and not to give the counterrevolutionaries the opportunity to grow and assert themselves. The Abadan oil refinery is continuing to produce 620,000 barrels per day, its full capacity.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar told PARS this today. He said: The apparent shortage of kerosene is due to two reasons: The first is the controlling of the distribution of kerosene in such a way that there will not be a discrepancy between its supply and demand; the second reason is the behavior of some of the customers who, knowingly or unknowingly, are assisting the counterrevolutionaries and indulge in unnecessary stockpiling of kerosene in their houses. Mo'infar added: If each one of us purchases kerosene according to actual need and to allow authorities to carry out their services according to schedule there will be no problem in the supply of kerosene.

It is certain that we constantly face some problems in the oil industry but always we face up to the problems and solve them. We organize the problems of the oil industry, paying due attention to the possibility that in the future any sort of disturbance could arise. Mo'infar said: The existence of difficulties in the oil industry is undeniable and certainly our compatriots are aware of the self-sacrifice of the noble workers of the oil industry in facing up to all these difficulties. At a time when the counterrevolutionaries and our internal and external enemies are trying to cut our economic veins in any way possible, when they are continuing futile attempts--although each time they are less successful than before--only the wariness of our dear brothers and sisters can insure the success of the 24-hour efforts of the Iranian workers. When the enemies of our nation are always trying to blow up a pipe or to create disunity among the dear Iranian workers and by aggravating their deprivations--which are the legacy of the former regime--try to create disorder and tumult, only the awareness of our nation can obstruct every act of incitement and corruption.

Then the oil minister said: During the past few days, some people have been encouraging such incitements by talking about the shortage of white kerosene. They encourage certain people to stand in line for white kerosene without having any need for it. They want to make the lines long and to make the situation appear serious. They encourage some people to take a container and stand in line for kerosene and, by selling it on the black market, to make a living for themselves. Meanwhile, a number of ungodly individuals make use of the chaotic situation and indulge in hoarding and creating a black market with the excuse of there being a shortage of kerosene; as a result, they sell kerosene to customers at exhorbitant prices. Some of us also stockpile kerosene in our houses without the proper understanding of the situation and without paying attention to the fact that the cold season is gradually coming to an end. Therefore, what I should say is that we distribute kerosene according to our orderly schedule, bearing in mind the possibility of problems which we might face due to the explosion of the pipes or any other difficulties which the country might face.

The Mo'infar referred to the condition of the refineries of the country, saying: Our refineries are working at full capacity. Of course, in the Abadan refinery the distillation unit number 70, which processes black kerosene into white kerosene, was being repaired and, bearing in mind that the repairs might take a long time to complete, we regulated the distribution of kerosene.

Continuing his statement, the oil minister said: Consequently, the capacity of the Abadan refinery was reduced for a time; fortunately, however this unit has been repaired. In recent days the oil industry faced an explosion which took place between Abadan and Mahshahr port. The gas which was being used for Abadan refinery was cut off.

We immediately started using fuel oil instead of gas and, as a result, the refinery continued its work, producing up to 500,000 barrels a day. However, the Iranian workers managed to repair the explosion very soon and to reestablish the supply of gas to Abadon refinery. Therefore, I should say that the repair work was carried out with speed, so much so that by noon today the operation for supplying gas to Abadan refinery will be completed and starting tonight Abadan refinery will continue its work at a capacity of 620,000 barrels a day.

Other refineries are also doing their jobs at maximum capacity. As a result, all the artificial shorages will be completely removed--provided that the compatriots do not indulge in unnecessary stockpiling. Esfahan refinery has also started to work recently.

Concerning the daily consumption of white kerosene, Mo'infar said: At present, the daily consumption of white kerosene is 35 million; about 30 million liters are produced by the refineries and the remaining 5 million is taken from the reserves. However, our aim is not to make too much use of the reserves so that if in the future we are faced with some difficulties our reserves will not be deficient. So I must reaffirm that we do not have a kerosene shortage but we are mindful of the fact that we should be able to take care of ourselves when faced with any difficulty, so that the people will not face any problem.

Mo'infar concluded: I inform people about this so that they will no stand in line for no reason. They should not allow the counterrevolutionaries to create long lines and to create an artificial shortage. The weather is getting warmer in the country and there is no need for the stockpiling of kerosene.

TEHRAN ARABIC COMMENTARIES ON SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED

JN070719 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic has somewhat toned down its direct ciriticism of the Saudi regime since the last inflammatory statements and commentaries generated by the 'Ashura and Mecca mosque incidents and the world liberation movements conference in Tehran. However, the radio continues, as in the past, to seize upon every occasion, religious or otherwise, to address appeals and feature programs aimed at instigating the Saudis, especially the Shi'ites in the eastern province, against their rulers.

On 30 January, Tehran Radio broadcast a 15-minute recorded report of "a demonstration staged in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia on the anniversary of the death of Prophet Muhammad." According to this report, the demonstrators came out in thousands "to declare their denunciation and resentment of the despotic government and their complete support for and loyalty to the Islamic Revolution." On 29 January, the radio carried a commentary saying that the Iranian Revolution counts on the support of the PLO, Libya and "the Muslim people in Saudi Arabia who, upon hearing of the landing of U.S. parachutists in Dhahran 1 month ago for the purpose of striking at the Islamic Revolution and occupy the oilfields, staged a mammoth uprising against the U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia, warned that they would blow up the oilfields there and even besieged the cities where the oil companies are located, blocking the roads used by these companies employees and arresting several of them."

It has also been observed that Tehran Radio consistently plays up the Saudi people's struggle led by "the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula," on 21 January, the radio carried a 15-minute program devoted entirely to giving the background and outlining the objectives of this organization. The radio said that the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula, which was established in 1970, champions the demands of those who "took refuge" in the Al-Haram mosque in Mecca. These demands are: "1) To eliminate the monarchy and to establish an Islamic republic; 2) To confiscate the properties of the Al-Sa'ud family and to try its members; 3) To impose a complete embargo on oil exports to the United States because of its hositility to Islam; 4) To expel all foreign military personnel and experts," The radio said that the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula "is an independent organization which is not linked to any other organzation or country in the world" and that the world liberation movements conference in Tehran was the first to be attended by the representatives of this organization.

The following are examples of how Iran projects this organization as its revolutionary arm in the Arabian Peninsula:

1. On 31 January, the radio carried this report: "The Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula has called upon the Saudi people to fast next Saturday and to pray to God in mosques for the speedy recovery of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution."

2. On 3 February, the radio carried this report: "Reports from Saudi Arabia say that yesterday, Saturday, the masses in Saudi Arabia responded to the call by the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula to the Saudi people to fast and pray to God for the speedy recovery of the Imam of the Islamic nation. These masses staged a tumultuous demonstration, which included several who are fasting. Violent clashes took place between these masses and the government forces in which 150 people were wounded."

3. On 3 February, the radio reported the text of two cables sent by the organization to Imam Khomeyni wishing him speedy recovery and to Bani-Sadr congratulating him on his victory in the presidential elections.

4. On 6 February, the radio cites a JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI report on a "large popular march" held in Al-Qatif on 2 February in support of the Iranian Revolution. The march was held in the wake of a 1-day fast for the quick recovery of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni. The reports adds that "The Saudi regime's forces attacked the march, wounding more than 100 persons and arresting hundreds of others." The same report cites a statement by the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula stressing that "the Islamic revolution in the Arabian Peninsula will continue to escalate until the tribal Al Sa'ud regime is defeated and the Islamic republic is established on the ruins of this oppressive regime."

AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD071828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1657 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Mohammad Javad Rabbani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Jidda, in a conversation with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent described Iran's relations with countries in the Persian Gulf region as very friendly. He stated: We have friendly relations with these countries and they cooperate with us in most of the Islamic conferences and regional sessions.

Concerning Iran's relations with Saudi Arabia, the Iranian ambassador stated: relations between the two countries of Iran and Saudi Arabia are friendly, and Saudi Arabia respects the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its esteemed leader. The Iranian ambassador added: Saudi Arabia is a base for solving many of the problems pertaining to Islam. Conferences of Islamic countries are held in Jidda and therefore the Iranian Embassy in Jidda is not only a diplomatic mission but its Islamic and cultural affairs exceed its diplomatic duties.

Rabbani then referred to economic relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia and said: although we do not have any important economic relations with this country and decisions regarding oil are made in OPEC sessions, our two countries can embark on productive projects by joint investments and Iran can export many of its products to Saudi Arabia and cooperate with this country in executing economic program.

The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran suggested that matters related to hajj and pilgrimage be separated from the awqaf organization and be handled by a completely independent body, and that the Red Lion and Sun should build a permament hospital in Saudi Arabia so that in addition to economizing in expenses it can be of some help to the people of Saudi Arabia and other countries. The Iranian ambassador to Saudi Arabia concluded by calling for increasing familiarization by the world population with the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Arrest of Saudi Religious Authority

JN061539 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Sources of the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula issued a statement today asserting that Shaykh Abd al-Aziz ibn Baz, chairman of the grand Saudi ulema committee and of the propagation and fatwa [formal legal opinion] committee, has been placed under incommunicado house arrest by the Saudi authorities.

The statement says that Shaykh ibn Baz had supported the Al-Haram revolutionaries and that he opposed the Fatwa permitting the attack on the revolutionaries. He considered this action as impermissible, in accordance with the Islamic Shari'a Shaykh ibn Baz managed to delay the issuance of this fatwa for 3 days, until the Saudi information media disseminated it.

PROVISIONAL AFGHAN GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED SOON

JN070916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, an organization which unites all Afghan armed fighers, announced in (Tusa Warqa) today that a provisional Afghan Government will be formed in the near future to consolidate the struggle to liberate Afghanistan from the Soviet occupation forces.

MORE KURDISH OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAQ REPORTED

JN072126 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq is Looking for a New Husayn" program]

[Text] O struggling Iraqi people, O valiant Iraqi Army: following is the second part of a report on Iraqi Kurdistan, the first part of which was broadcast last night:

From the activities of the second branch of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq:

1. On 26 November 1979, one of our detachments attacked a military convoy near Saqlawiyah, Irbil Province, killing eight enemy personnel.

2. In early November 1979, one of our Peshmergas threw a handgrenade at the home of the mukhtar of (Beitaqan) in Irbil. It will be recalled that the above-mentioned Mukhtar is a Ba'thist agent.

3. On the same day, groups of nationalist supporters entered the city of Salah ad-Din at night and staged a demonstration in the city in support of the party. The masses warmly welcomed our supporters' demonstration.

From the activities of our party's fourth branch:

1. On the evening of 18-19 December 1979, one of our detachments entered the city of Halabjah and one of our comrades delivered a speech to the masses, using the loudspeaker in the [name indistinct] Mosque. He explained our policy concerning liberation and patriotism. The Halabjah masses gathered in the alleys and on the rooftops and listened to the speech with interest. They shouted in support of our party and revolution and proclaimed their total support for our party. The Peshmerga forces roamed the city for 2 hours and then returned safely to base.

2. On 21 December 1979, one of our detachments entered (Bonadibananoc) in the area of (Ormal), As-Sulaymaniyah Province. It clashed with the enemy, killing 11 soldiers and wounding 8 others. Our Pesmergas seized two Kalashnikov rifles on which were written the names 'Alwan Qazim and 'Abbas Baqi Samad.

3. On the afternoon of 25 December 1979, one of our detachments launched an attack on the enemy camp in (Penaq), 2 kms from Halabjah, and shelled it for 30 minutes causing panic in the ranks of the enemy. Five helicopters were seen evacuating the dead and wounded from the camp. The residents of the neighboring villages watched the battle.

On the night of 27 December 1979, our forces entered the [name indistinct] in (?Bayt Sadiq) and shelled the Ba'th Party headquarters in (?Bayt Sadiq). The shelling killed Major Ra'o, official in charge of the Ba'th organization, and two soldiers. Our forces returned safely to base.

On 28 December 1979, three Peshmerga detachments attacked the watchguards headquarters in (Hardizaneh), inflicting various losses in lives and material. The masses in the area saw the attack and the clash which ensued.

In the afternoon of 29 December 1979, our detachments shelled the mercenary (Jash) positions and the army positions in (Sanadihri) for 3 hours, killing 6 and wounding others.

On 4 January 1980, a Peshmerga detachment attacked the enemy positions in (Qunadi) and (Sargaz) with RPG's for 2 hours and destroyed the positions above the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The enemy forces in (Dilin) camp came to the rescue and prevented our forces from advancing toward the destroyed positions.

From the activities of our party's fifth branch in the area of Khanaqin:

On 13 December 1979, one of our detachments attacked the area of (Mahmud Qajar), Khanaqin Province, killing six Ba'thist mercenaries. It is worth noting that this area has been Arabized by the racist regime.

On 31 December 1979, our forces launched an attack on the enemy positions between (Farqazil) and (Shawar Kalaw), killing or wounding several enemy personnel, one of our heroic Peshmergas was slightly injured in this battle.

During the night of 5-6 January 1980, one of our detachments launched an attack on the area of (Mahmud Qajar), killing or wounding several enemy personnel and seizing one RPG.

The massive demonstrations against the Ba'th Party and in support of our party and revolution continued in As-Sulaymaniyah Province, (Sayyid Sadiq), Tawilah, (Diyarah) and Khurmal. The masses shouted, hailing the leader and our party and revolution. They tore down pictures of Saddam Husayn at-Takriti and Ba'th posters.

Iraqi Mujahid's Martyrdom

JN080808 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The believer mujahid Jabbar al-'Idi, member of the Islamic action organization in Iraq, was martyred while carrying out his holy mission. The martyr's funeral will take place tomorrow at 1500 in the holy city of Qom.

The martyr was born in the city of Karbala'. During his life of continuous and strenuous jihad, the martyr suffered imprisonment and pursuit by the tyrannical authorities in Iraq. The martyr, may God have mercy upon his soul; led a large group of mujahidin in Karbala', Baghdad and Al-Kazimiyah.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISCUSSES INVITATIONS POLICY

LD071934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today in a statement regarded news of visits by leaders and foreign personalities to Iran, especially the recent news about some personalities traveling to Iran, announced that inviting leaders of countries is one of the duties of the Revolution Council. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for inviting [foreign] personalities. The text of the statement, which was submitted to PARS this afternoon, is as follows:

Recently there were reports in the press of visits to Iran by some leaders of countries and personalities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to say that the Revolution Council is responsible for inviting leaders of countries. With regard to personalities, the invitations should be extended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and up to now such invitations have not been made by the Revolution Council or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is necessary to mention that the guests invited on the occasion of the celebrations marking the commencement of the 15th century after Hegira and the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which was extended by the celebration committee via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are presently in Tehran.

AL-QADHDHAFI, 'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY TO ATTEND REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

JN070925 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] TASS has reported that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will visit Tehran in the next 2 days, heading a Palestinian delegation to participate in the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

It is also possible that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will visit Iran on this occasion. Informed sources have said that Tehran could serve as a venue for a meeting and reconciliation between Al-Qadhdhafi and 'Arafat following the deterioration in Libyan-Palestinian relations.

Denial of Invitation to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD071740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Following reports regarding the future visit by Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi to Iran, which has been published in some of the Iranian mass media, Mr Salami, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced that none of Iran's official sources, including the president, the Revolution Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have any information on this invitation. Such an invitation has not been made. He said that if reports regarding Iranian officials inviting Al-Qadhdhafi have been published, these reports are denied.

ALBANIA'S LLESHI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BANI-SADR

AU071950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has received the following telegram from Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

I thank you very cordially for the telegram that you kindly sent me on the occasion of my election to the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the name of the Iranian people, I would like to express my warm congratulations for the victories of the oppressed people over imperialism and the hegemony of the superpowers it appears to me that there are favorable prospects for the future development of relations of friendship between our two peoples.

ENVOY MEETS WITH LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD061234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Beirut, Javad Yarjani, the charge d'affaires in the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut, has met and conferred with Dr Salim al-Huss, the Lebanese prime minister.

In these discussions mutual relations as well as the new developments in Lebanon were discussed. In this meeting, Dr Salim al-Huss said: The Islamic Revolution of Iran has a special place in our hearts and is being supported by us from every point of view. He emphasized that the wider dimensions of the Iranian Revolution will be revealed in the future. The prime minister of Lebanon added: This revolution is in the interest of all the nations of the region, especially the Islamic community.

LARGE-SCALE ATTACK REPORTED ON WEST BORDER POST

LD071635 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Feb 80 p 11 LD

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Seven Assailants Killed and Three Soldiers Martyred"]

[Excerpt] Pol-e Zahab--About 200 assailants carrying heavy weapons attacked the border post of Bavisi last Wednesday night, resulting in 7 of the assailants being killed and 22 wounded. Three soldiers were martyred and three were severely wounded. According to the KEYHAN correspondent at Qal'eh-e Shahin near Pol-e Zahab, the troops killed the 7 assailants and wounded 22 of them in the clash, which began at 2000 hours and lasted until 0300 next morning.

Bombings in Khorramshahr

LD071637 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Bomb Explosion in Khorramshahr Kills One Person"]

[Text] Ahwaz--One person was killed in a bomb explosion near the Khorramshahr slaughter-house two nights ago. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY quoting the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr, the identity of the dead man has not been established and investigations are underway to discover this.

The same report mentions another bomb explosion occurring at the entrance to the Khorramshahr Port and Shipping Authority, but no casualties or damage to property are reported.

NEW ZEALAND EMBASSY CLOSED FOLLOWING BREAK-IN

OW081009 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] New Zealand is reported to have closed its embassy in Tehran following a break-in at the building on Tuesday. But in Wellington today the prime minister, Mr Muldoon, declined to comment saying the question was rather delicate at the moment. REUTER News Agency in a dispatch from Tehran says the ambassador, Mr Christopher Beeby, and all the other New Zealand diplomats are not at their homes. Domestic staff said Mr Beeby had gone to Isfahan in central Iran, but then they told correspondents they had been ordered to say this and did not know his whereabouts. Staff at the home of the embassy's political officer, Mr John (Goodman), said he had left the country. According to diplomatic sources in Tehran, New Zealand lodged a protest with the Iranian foreign minister after the break-in but failed to secure adequate guarantees of protection. In the break-in thieves used steel cutters and blow torches to raid the building, stealing embassy records, commercial papers and valuables.

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